HAD NOT WALKED FOR 11 MONTHS

Terrible Sore on Ankle Caused Awful Suffering-Could Not Sleep nor Rest - Physician Said Leg Would Have to Be Amputated.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN SIX WEEKS

"I had a terrible sore on my ankle and had not walked any for eleven months. I tried nearly everything without any benefit and had a doctor, but he didn't seem to do any good. He but he didn't seem to do any good. He said I would have to have my leg taken off, and that I would never walk again. I suffered awful, and at night I could not sleep at all. I thought there was no rest for me, but as soon as I began to use Cutieura Soap and Ointment it commenced healing nicely. I bathed the ankle with warm water and Cutieura Soap and then applied Cutieura Ointment to the affected part, and laid a cloth over the sore to hold it in place. After two weeks part, and laid a cloth over the sore to hold it in place. After two weeks I could walk around in my room real good, and in six weeks' time my ankle was entirely cured and I was walking around out of doors. I am enjoying perfect health and have gone to work and feel as well as I ever did in my life, so I know that the Cuticura Remedies are the best in the world. are the best in the world.

"Cuticura was recommended to me by a lady who had used it when her baby's head was so full of sores he could not lie down. She had to set him up in her arms to sleep. (signed) Mrs. Mary Dickerson, Louisa, C. H. Va., April

COMPLETE TREATMENT Consisting of Cuticura Soap

Ointment and Pills

May now be had for one dollar: A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, from interest according to the remedies. fancy to age, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Props. ar Malled Free, "Skin and Blood Purification."

A WONDER OF JAPAN.

The Famous Castle of the Gold Dolphins at Nishma.

Is the novel castle at Nishma, Japan, the palace which Marco Polo described in his tale of the marvels of far Cathay as covered with gold slabs? At the ends of the ridge of the pyramidal structure are large solid gold dolphins Beneath the pile is a well which is literally a salted gold mine. It is gold lined and will hold sufficient water to supply 5,000 persons. The dolphins, which were placed on the top several centuries ago, have excited the curiosity of foreign relic hunters, as any one might imagine they would. So many have climbed to the top of the high structure to discover by testing if they are real gold that the dolphins have become seriously disfigured. Strong steel wire bags have been put over them to prevent further vandalism.

Only by good fortune does one of these dolphins still grace the old castle A number of years ago it was taken down and sent to Vienna for exhibition at the world's fair held there as a rare specimen of ancient Japanese art. The vessel on which it was being returned sank, and it lay at the bottom of the sea for several years in spite of every attempt to raise it. Persistence was rewarded at last, for it was finally recovered and placed again in its old

The castle is used by the emperor of Japan as his headquarters during the army and navy reviews. State balls are also held there. - Chicago Inter

THE WHALE'S SENSES.

Ability of the Ponderous Animal to Hear Under Water.

It seems perfectly evident that whales must hear when in the water, says the London Field. This inference is confirmed by the comparatively small development of the other sense organs. The eye, for instance, is very small and can be of little use even at the comparatively small depths to which whales are now believed to de-

Again, the sense of smell, judging by the rudimentary conditions of the olfactory organs, must be in abeyance, and whales have no sense organs comparable to the lateral line system of fishes. Consequently it would seem that when below the surface of the water they must depend chiefly upon the sense of hearing. Probably this sense is so highly developed as to enable the animals in the midst of the vibrations made by the screwlike movements of the tail or flukes to distinguish the sound (or vibrations) made by the impact of the water against the rocks even in a dead calm, and, in the case of piscivorous species, to recognize by the pulse in the water the presence of

Failing in this explanation, it is difficult to imagine how whales can find their way about in the semidarkness and avoid collisions with rocks and rockbound coasts.

Indigestion.

The following cure for indigestion is recommended by the eminent Dr. Bond in the London Lancet, a medical journal of world wide repute.

"The indigestion must be a very hopeless one," says Dr. Bond, "which | will not yield to a diet of a small cup of warm milk to which a teaspoonful of rum has been added, followed by a plain biscuit or two and some very mild cheese, paradoxical as this combination may seem."

According to Dr. Bond, there is a subtle harmony between these ingredients that does the business.

Earthquake Gowns. In 1750 there was a great earthquake in England, and Horace Walpole records that "several women have made 'earthquake gowns'-that is, warm gowns to sit out of doors all night." Walpole also tells that "Turner, a great china man at the corner of the next street had a jar cracked by the shock. He originally asked 10 guineas for the jar. He now asks 20, because it is the only jar in Europe that had been cracked by an earthquake."

"I have never given you credit for knowing very much, madam," said a blunt old bachelor, "but"-"Sir!" she interrupted. "Do you wish

"But," he continued, "I have always admired your grace and beauty.' "I accept your apology," said the

My Checkered Luck

"It's too bad."

"I am dreadfully sorry, my dear young lady." It could not be helped." "I have been counting on this story to give me a literary reputation. You bave ruined all these hopes." This was ridiculous. The story was

below the average. The truth is that Howkins, the editor and proprietor of the magazine, had no business to go away and leave me, a scatter brained youngster, in full control. I had hosts of friends, and my mind was absorbed with youthful pleasures. As to my work at the editorial rooms, Howkins had arrangthe copy for the next issue out of his desk and send it to the composing Miss Mildred Eaton. I was locking my desk one Friday afternoon preparatory to going into the country till the following Tuesday when a message came down from the composing room that the story "What's It All About?" was incomplete. I called for the copy and found the last two chapters miss-

Here was a pretty kettle of fish. I ransacked the office without success; sent for the author and was informed that she had gone on a trip, no one knew where. What was I to do? Give up my outing to search for a needle in a haystack? Not I. My resolution was taken. It was then 2 o'clock. By 4 I could skim the manuscript, by 6 I could write the last chapters and be ready for the 7 o'clock train instead of the 3 o'clock, as I had intended.

Had I taken more time and put my mind on my work instead of dwelling on the outing I was to have, afraid all the while that I would miss the trainthe last till the next morning-I might have done fairly well. As it was made a frightful mess of the job. I mistook the hero for the villain and brought the story to a close by putting in his mouth a high flown, virtuous enunciation. The heroine I made to take a back seat, but fortunately on the same bench with the hero. I finished the work at half past 6, gave it to a composing room messenger who was waiting for it, and made a dash

Well, the story came out, and with it came the author, a pretty girl of twenty, who sought me in my office with tears in her eyes. Had she stormed I could have stood up against her manfully. As it was, I could only pre-tend to weep, not at the position my blunder had placed me in, but that I should have ruined her hopes of literary fame. I told her that I seriously meditated drowning myself. Since I made the threat with my head buried in my arms, both head and arms rest ing on my desk, my whole body shaking convulsively, she feared I would carry it out. When she raised my face with her own soft hands and I looked into her tear dimmed but forgiving

eyes, I was filled with shame.
"My dear Miss Eaton," I sobbed, "let us hope that out of this misfortune may come some reparation for you which taken at the flood, will lead to fortune. I am one of those fellows whose lives are a chain of lucky and unlucky incidents. I am constantly meeting with misfortune-my own fault, I dare say-but I always come out ahead in the game. Write a new story, and I will use all my influence with Mr. Howkins to have it published

She put out her hand, smiling through ber tears, and went away, leaving me

to go on repenting my carelessness. When the first batch of criticisms for the story of the magazine came in I braced myself to bear the references to the tale I had ruined as one about to be executed nerves himself for the or deal. With the first I caught a faint gleam of hope. Here it is:

The story by Miss Eaton, "What's It All About?" is, judging from its name, what it is doubtless intended to be—a puzzle. What principles are covered under the strange ending probably only students of the introspective school will be able to explain satisfactorily. In this respect the story will excite great inter-

The next was evidently a criticism by some critic who was possibly hurrying, as I had done, to the country and had only skimmed the early part of the story, for he pronounced the end- that the father sees the returning waning "just what might be expected in this inferior class of work." The third spoke of the pleasant style in out one word of upbraiding takes him which "What's It All About?" was written-an easy way of criticising a story the critic is too busy to read. Seven critics gave but pathetical explanations of the mystery attending the closing chapters. In the whole batch of criticisms there was not one which indicated that the story had been slaughtered by a graceless scamp in a hurry to get away on a pleasure

In view of the attention these criticisms called to the story the author found no difficulty in securing a publisher for it in book form. It was considered too deep to have a large sale | thing that causes special joy on earth except among critical, analytical, philo- is when the word of God is believed sophical and skeptical people, but it and Jesus Christ is received as a pernade a name for the author, and she has made a fortune.

I suppose I should have had the modesty to consider myself well out Thee of a bad scrape and acknowledge my We fault. To Howkins I did; to Miss Eaton I did not. I threw out a hint that seeing the story as she had written it was doomed to failure I had concocted a scheme to make it a success and make her famous. Her gratitude gave me not only her for a wife, but the management of her fortune.

EMERY FORSYTHE.

Sorghum For Fall Feed. If you haven't already done so, bet ter sow a few acres of sorghum now for fall feed. It only requires a few acres of good soil to produce many tons of excellent roughness.

Lillie (to visitor) - Don't you think that I look just like my mamma? Mother-Hush, child! Don't be vain!

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent SICK HEADACHE,

cause th. lood to assimilate and nour-ish the body, give keen appetite, **DEVELOP FLESH** and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar

Take No Substitute.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VII, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 12.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xv, 11-32. Memory Verses, 17, 18-Golden Text, Mal. III, 7-Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns,

Copyright, 1905, by American Press Association Our lesson is entitled "The parable of the two sons," but it had better be called "The love of God the Father," for the whole chapter is one parable, a threefold parable, setting forth from the lips of God manifest in the flesh the love of the triune God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The spiritually poor, maimed, halt, blind, the publicans and sinners, are glad to hear Him, while the self righteous scribes and Pharisees are ever murmuring, watched everything before his departure, so ing. deriding (verse 2; xiv, 1; xvi, 14). that there was nothing to do but take It was in derision that they said, "This man receiveth sinners," but it was and is a glorious truth, for "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, room. Among other copy I sent up a came into the world to save sinners," story called "What's It All About?" by and He Himself said, "I am not come to call the righteous but sinners to repentance" (I Tim. i, 15; Matt. ix, 13). In this fourfold aspect of the sinner we see sinners as sheep going astray, dead in sin and as indifferent to it as a piece of metal, sinfully indulging self like the prodigal and self righteous holy, like the elder brother, in no case know ing God, yet in each case loved by God. Two of the most prominent facts in all Scripture are the unfailing love of God and the inveterate sinfulness of man. In the story of the lost sheep the shepherd does all-seeks till he finds, lays it on his shoulders and brings it home rejoicing. In the story of the silver the woman does all, and in the case of the two sons the father does all. The condition of every sinner before God is described in such words as these: "Without strength, ungodly, enemies, in us no good thing, enmity against God, children of disobedience, children of wrath, dead in trespasses and sins" (Rom. v, 6-10; vii, 18; viii, 7; Eph. ii, 1-5). It is impossible for such people to please God, to do anything toward their own salvation (Rom. vili, 8; Heb. xi, 6). All other religions except that of the Scriptures, the salvation of Jehovah, set before people something to do, but the Scriptures bring in all as guilty before God and then present

> 19-24) The only way to know God is through His word, which people will not read, and therefore how can they know Him? Neither the younger nor the elder son in our lesson knew his fa-ther, and this is God's great complaint, that people do not know Him. "Israel doth not know," "Thou hast not known me," "They have not known the Lord," "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge" (Isa. i, 3; xlv, 4, 5; Hos. iv, 6; v, 4.) "Have I been so long time with you, yet hast thou not known me, "Oh, righteous Father, the Philip? world hath not known Thee" (John xiv, 9; xvii, 25).

for the sinner's acceptance a free and

full salvation in Christ Jesus (Rom. iii,

If this younger son had known his father he never would have preferred the father's gifts to the father himself. But there are many such who are ever seeking peace or joy or some experience or health of body rather than God, in whom are all blessings. The God of peace must include the peace of God and all else, for in Christ dwelleth all fullness (Heb. xili, 20; Phil. iv, 6, 7; Col. 1, 19; ii, 9). The far country in this lesson means away from God, but in xix, 12, it is in the presence of God. "Far off" is the condition of all sinners and the blood of Christ alone can make nigh (Eph. II, 13). All we have-life, time, talents, possessions-are from as a 'special feature.' Now tell me God, and if we use His gifts simply for ourselves, for our own gratification, we shall soon find ourselves in want, in a land of famine, and the citizens cannot help us, for there is nothing apart from God that can satisfy the soul. All that the world has to offer, however attractive it may seem, is like husks which swine do eat, for the Spirit has compared all who are merely of this world to dogs and swine (Matt. vii, 6;

II Pet. II, 22; Rev. xxii, 15). His unsatisfied hunger brought him to himself, as it has many others who, having tried all that the world has to give, have been compelled to confess all as only vanity and vexation of spirit (Eccl. ii, 11). Those who are truly spiritual are counted "beside themselves" by the world (Acts xxvl, 24) whereas the truth is that a man only really comes to himself when he turns to God. How comforting it is to know derer when he is yet a great way off and hastens to welcome him and withto his heart, falls upon his neck and kisses him just as he is in all his uncleanness. Then follow quickly the best robe, the ring, the shoes, the feast, the joy, and the prepared penitent speech is never finished, and the merriment has never ceased. Do we know God as such a Father as this, and do we love and trust Him accordingly? Note the joy in each part of the parable and also the joy in the presence of the angels over the penitent sinner (verses 6, 7, 9, 10, 23, 24). The one thing that causes special joy in heaven is a sinner turning to God, and the one sonal Saviour (Acts viii, 6, 8, 39; Rom xv. 13; Neh. vill, 12, 17). They that know Thy name will put their trust in

We would think that the elder broth er who remained faithfully at home would know and rejoice in such a fa ther; but there are many elder brothers who have the same spirit of faultfinding when outcasts are received home. A kind word or look, a place at the table or in the same pew in church are things unknown, and yet these people are professedly the Lord's.

Fulminate of Mercury.

A peculiarity of fulminate of mereury is that it produces a shock to which all other substances are sensitive, and its supreme value as an explosive rests in this fact and in the known liability of all explosives to be detonated by more or less distant explosions. There is a current of sympe thetic influence in these terrible chemical compositions that is as strange as it is dangerous. What is required to produce explosion is the rapid generation of great heat along with large quantities of oxygen. In sunpowder, for instance, the nitrate of potash (saltpeter), which is the chief ingredient, is practically imprisoned oxygen, and when it is decomposed along with charcoal an immense heat is developed, which causes the gases to expand suddenly; hence explosion.

Want to Know the Reason Wiy. Costique—It's funny that some peo-ple are never satisfied to know a wing is so and so, but must ask the why and wherefore. Sappy - Yes. I wender IN THE ORCHARD,

Midsummer Work Against Enemie of the Fruit Trees.

In the apple orchard: Spray about the last week in July with bordeaux, combined with an arsenite, for second brood of codling moth, tussock moth, yellow necked cat-

erpillar, fungous diseases, etc. In the latter part of July look for young colonies of the yellow necked caterpillars feeding gregariously on un-derside of leaves. Cut off in/ested branches while worms are young and

During the months of July, August and September keep trunks and larger limbs covered with whitewash or with carbolized whale oil soap spray to prevent borers.

The pear is to a large extent subject to the same insects and diseases which attack the apple. The programme for the care of the apple orchard will therefore serve very well for the pear orchard also. That special pest of the pear, the slug, which appears in June, is treated by spraying with an arsenite, with kerosene emulsion or with a decoction of white hellebore or applying a mixture of hellebore and flour or

lime with a powder gun. The same programme as for apple and pear applies to the quince. The apple borer and codling moth attack this fruit. The quince curculio comes from late May to July and is fought

Peach and Plum About the 1st of August examine the peach trees for borer larvae and destroy all that are found. With the plum follow the July and August programme given for borer in apple and peach.

Shaping Against the Wind.

In regard to trimming Bartlett pear trees where the wind is strong from the west, I do not think you can obtain the best results by cutting back the growth on the west side to one or two buds and leaving the rest of the tree longer, says a Rural New Yorker writer. It will certainly result in an ur balanced tree. The tendency of the flow of sap will be to the side of the tree that is left the longest, if the trees in the orchard are cut back annually, as is my practice. I would advise that trimming should be done in the dor mant season, cutting the lower limbs back to five or six buds, those higher a little shorter, working toward a leader which should be left longer, following the same system year after year The result will be a better balanced tree, a better shaped tree and a more productive tree at the age of ten or fifteen years than can be brought about by any other system of trimming.

Young Things Together. It is natural for some boys to mak pets of animals on the farm. Calves, colts and lambs crowd around such boys, and it is generally noticed that such animals are thrifty. It also is noticeable that the boys having such influence over farm animals are the



boys who make the best men. Almost any boy can be taught to make close acquaintances with young animals on the farm, and such instructions are very valuable to him.

A great deal depends on the parents If the "old man" yells around the barnyard and keeps a club or two handy to whack the animals with when they get in his way the boy is very apt to imitate his father's example. Such men generally complain that farming doesn't pay. The result is that the boy goes off to town to hunt up something that will pay .- Farm, Field and Fire-

Truck and Small Fruit. Hoe the lima beans frequently. Set out cabbage plants for a late

Turnips of all kinds may now

As fast as crops mature it is a good rule to put in something else. The winter kinds of radishes may

sown the latter part of July. Wire netting makes an excellent support for pea vines, lima beans and tomato vines.

After the strawberry bed has borne two crops it is best to plow it up and plant late cabbage. Be on the lookout for the melon bug.

Apply tobacco dust freely around the plants and keep them well cultivated. It is a good plan to pinch off the terminal shoots of the blackberry in July. This will check the growth and cause the canes to send out laterals.-Farm

Ivy Poisoning.

A good, quick cure for ivy poison is folded several times, dip it in hot, not of the Englishman who went rabbit warm, water, and apply to the affected shooting with two Frenchmen in Norpart for three or four minutes, just as mandy may or may not be true. They not as can be borne without scalding; set out, eager for the chase; they sight repeat often; do not rub, touch gently, ed a rabbit, and up went the English-Afterward apply a little of any good man's gun to his shoulder. "No, no; do cold cream to cool the skin and stop the

A little oil rubbed on the stub end of a pen will prevent its rusting in the



THE BIRTH OF WORDS

A WEALTH OF EXPRESSIONS FROM THE HUMAN BODY.

More Than Four Hundred Words In Our Language Are Related to the Hand Alone and Almost as Many Are Derived From the Head,

The human body-its limbs, fingers, toes, mouth, nose, ears, head and some of the internal organs-has originated hundreds of words. In one of the large dictionaries more than 400 are found related to the hand alone and almost as many to the head.

Index, indicate, predicate, from a Greek word for finger, mean that which points out. So oracle and orator refer to what comes out of the mouth Audience, audible, auscultation, the auditing of accounts, originally after a "hearing" of the officials, are traceable to the ear. Spirit means the breath and is also found in conspire, "to breathe together;" inspire, "to breathe n," and even in perspire, "to breather against the foot. Ell, the cloth measure, is the length of the forearm. The hair in capillary attraction means the power exerted through the capillary or

cordial, or hearty, manner; the core of an apple. Dents in wood or metal get name from their resemblance to tooth marks. The tongue sticks out in several words, like language and lin-

In some countries anybody may rise by his own merits to be somebody, even to the "head" of the nation or of the church; be a head master of a school, head a revolution, take up "arms" and prove to be a capital—that is, a headmost—soldier and the chief (head) of the army.

Corporal punishment is bodily punshment; capital punishment is punishment by decapitation, or taking off the head. A corporal-that is, a caporal-means the same as captain-that is, the head of a body of foot soldiers. A colonel is one who has been crown ed. The commander in chief, or head commander, compels the chieftains, or headmen of the enemy, to capitulatethat is, surrender according to an agreement that is divided into capitulas, or little heads, or chapters.

A heady and headstrong ruler someimes makes people wish he was head-ess. To make headway against his foes he may have to rush headlong into difficulties or take a header into the unknown sea of politics. Among some peoples one with the big head is likely to lose it. Under some the headship of the ship of state does not make headway against the head winds of events or around the "cape," or headland, just ahead. He may plunge into trouble over head and ears, and his opponents have to put their heads together to head him off, so as to prevent a headmen hate to be treated as deadheads at political headquarters or as so many head of cattle or as mutton heads of cabbage heads, cabbage itself being from an old Spanish word meaning

Some stretch out the glad hand to every one. Some keep hand in glove with those engaged in underhand proceedings as well as with those who have climbed to high places hand over hand. When the right man says "Hands off!" even his right hand man would not lay hands on what was forbidden. The clock hands tell us li we are beforehand or behindhand.

A handsome man originally was one who used his hands skillfully and so was graceful and probably, therefore, ries a palm in his hand, people no longer, with palms in their hands, wel come their heroes. One may have his finger in too many pies and tread or oo many toes. One's chirography, manuscript, handwriting-they are al one-may be rather coarse, but his fine hand is detected in many a public document and so arouse opposition to his handling the funds. This might prove a severe handicap, which was original ly so called from the jockeys putting their hands into a cap and drawing lots for the places that their horses were to have in the race. Footstoo and foot rule sound alike, but in the first foot is the literal, in the second the figurative, use of the word.

Though the politician put his bes foot forward he may find his foothold getting insecure and begin wondering what's afoot. His coachman, mount ing the footboard, may be insolent; his footman, contemptuous; his chef, or head cook, neglectful. He may be ridiculed before the footlights as a social footpad. living a hand to mouth existence at the expense of the tax payers. While they are insisting on his toeing the mark and he is hanging to his position by the toe nails, as the saying is, he may well wish he was

back on his native foothills. Were he arrested he might be handcuffed and fetters, or feeters, placed upon his feet. He might not even have an opportunity of making mouths of showing his teeth at his enemies. He might in other days be turned over to the headsman, but there would be no newspaper headlines proclaiming that Only a small headstone might tell his fate to the pedestrians, or foot passengers, going by -New York Trib

Rabbit Shooting In France. Le Sport is answerable for much exhibition of humor on the part of a nation like ours, where killing for fun hot water. Make a mop of a soft rag, is brought to perfection, and the story not shoot!" cried his companions. "That is Mimi. We never shoot at Mimi." The Englishman, greatly wondering, desisted. A second rabbit crossed their path. He aimed again and was again deterred from shooting "That is the adorable Lulu," they pointed out. We never shoot at Lulu." Naturally, when a third rabbit darted up, the Englishman made no effort to kill it, much to the distress of his companions. "Shoot, shoot" they cried wildly. "That is Alphonse. We al-ways shoot at Alphonse."—London

British Army Red Tape A letter of instruction said to have been sent to a British army officer, who reported that Private Blank had lost his greatcoat, runs as follows: "The calculation of the value of a lost greatcoat should be made by deducting the value when worn out from the value when new, as given in article 75, 1865, clothing warrant, dividing the remainder by the number of months the garment should wear, multiplying the quoitant by the number of months the garment has actually been worn and subtracting the sum thus obtained from the total value of the new greatcoat. The balance is the amount that Send for a complete Catalogue of Popushould be charged."

GAMBLERS' LUCK.

A Joke Which Brought a Fortune to

Its Innocent Victim. Having lost every cent of his ready money at the gaming tables, an Eng-lish visitor at Monte Carlo wired a pathetic appeal for help to a friend in England. Two days later he received a letter addressed in the friend's handwriting which on being opened revealed a five pound note.

Without pausing to read the letter, the plunger hastened to Ciro's, the famous restaurant in the Galerie Charles III., and changed his "fiver" into French money. From Ciro's he went straight into the Casino, where, experiencing an extraordinary run luck, he not merely retrieved all his previous losses, but gained a substantial increase into the bargain.

Weary of play, he retired with a few cronles to Ciro's again to celebrate the occasion. The usually genial M. Ciro met him at the door of his establishment with a flood of reproaches and upbraidings. The five pound note was bad! He waved it angrily in the plunger's face-mals oul, it was false, this five pound note!

The plunger took the guilty "fiver" and scrutinized it carefully. It was one of the sham bank notes issued by Sir Augustus Harris and bore on its face an advertisement of the Drury The heart (cordis) is to be observed | Lane pantomime. The English friend, in a cordial, or heartening, drink; a himself as "broke" as the Monte Carlo plunger, had posted him the flagrantly worthless note as a joke-a joke which had the plunger taken the examine the "fiver" or read its covering letter he would have seen only too clearly himself. It was fortunate that he did not do so. He merely paid Ciro his £5 and, inviting the pacified restaurateur to share in the champagne, pretended that the whole affair was an intentional witticism.

The conceit of a croupier, who fondly imagined that he understood the English language, was instrumental in presenting another and far less experienced Britisher with 1,000 francs. This gentleman, handing a 1,000 france billet to the croupler in question, asked for plaques in exchange for it. Plaques are the large five louis gold pleces peculiar to Monaco. The crou-pler, fancying that the player had said "black" and was requesting him to place the note on the "black" compartment of the cloth, did so un served. Black duly turned up, and the croupler politely handed 2,000 francs to the surprised Britisher.-Ward Muir in Chambers' Journal.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Ignorance may not be bliss, but it is often contentment.

Everybody has trouble of some kind. What is the nature of yours? The average wish is about as valua-

ble as the check of a bankrupt. People are confronted every day with little problems and do not know what to do with them.

Some men's idea of perseverance is to see how long they can cherish ill feeling for some real or fancied grievance. No matter how busy a man is he thinks he isn't wasting time if he takes an hour to prove he was right in a nost triffing question.

After you have worked hard and saved your money it makes you mad to be approached by a man who has spent his and be invited to go into a scheme that is solely for his benefit.-Atchison

Wife-You were talking in your sleep again last night, dear. Why do you persist in doing it? Husband-Good gracious, Maria, a man ought to be allowed to talk sometimes, oughin't he?-Bohemian.

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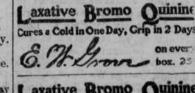
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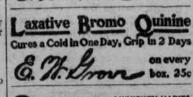
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